

Trick 201-KGB

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

Applicants : ROBERT T. TRICK
Serial No. : 08/100,019
Filed : July 30, 1993
For : SEALED PACKAGE OF FILM FOR PRODUCING FRAMED
PHOTOGRAPHS
Art Unit : 2851
Examiner : M. Dalakis

May 14, 1999

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TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2800

Hon. Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

APPELLANTS' BRIEF ON APPEAL PURSUANT TO 37 CFR § 1.192

SIR:

This is an appeal from the final rejection of claims 1-8 and 10-17.

(1) REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest is the Appellant, who is also the inventor, Mr. Robert T. Trick.

(2) RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

There are no related appeals and interferences.

(3) STATUS OF CLAIMS

This application was originally filed with claims 1-7. The amendment dated October 19, 1995, added claim 8. The amendment dated July 1, 1997, added claims 9-16. Finally, the amendment dated June 22, 1998, canceled claim 9 and substituted claim 17, leaving claims 1-8 and 10-17 pending.

(4) STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

There was one amendment filed after the final rejection, namely the amendment dated March 16, 1999, which, however, did not propose any amendments to the claims. The Advisory Action dated April 13, 1999, indicated that this amendment had been considered, but did not place the application in condition for allowance.

(5) SUMMARY OF INVENTION

The present invention relates to a sealed package of film suitable for producing photographs having a predetermined portion, e.g. a predetermined border. This predetermined portion is an exposed area of film which is independent of the unexposed portion. The unexposed portion can be used independently of the exposed portion to obtain a photograph by conventional exposure. See page 2, lines 1-11 of the present specification.

The sealed package of film is to be opened, put into a camera and exposed to form a plurality of photographs from a plurality of film items to be exposed. The film is conventional type or of instant variety. Each film item is comprised of a first unexposed portion and a second exposed portion. Upon exposure and development of the first unexposed portion there is formed a picture alongside the picture of the second exposed portion. Advantageously, the second portion at least in part, surrounds the first portion as a picture frame. Also, it is possible for the second portions of the film items to not all be identical. See page 2, lines 12-21, and page 3, lines 1-16 of the present specification.

Specifically, the invention starts with making the second exposed portion. This is accomplished with unexposed film being partially exposed in a manner which does not interfere with the ability of the first unexposed portion to later be exposed. The film, partially exposed, is

then packaged and sealed and later the package is opened and the film exposed in a conventional manner to form images in the first unexposed portion. The film is then developed such that the newly exposed portion and the pre-exposed portion are simultaneously developed. Alternatively, the pre-exposed (second exposed portion) can be developed before packaging. The pre-exposing of the second portions can also be done in a conventional manner. One can block the centers by masking while not blocking the frame, i.e., the second portion to be exposed. Thus, the film can again be exposed and only the unexposed centers (the first unexposed portion) will later pick up an image by exposure. See page 3, lines 22-27, and page 4, lines 1-20 of the present specification.

The invention has no restriction as to subject. The subject can be a person, an object or a scene, and the pre-exposed border can be anything from a Christmas wreath to a vacation scene. These pre-exposed films can be purchased as packages for a particular theme, i.e, July 4, such film packages being used for a conventional non-specialized camera. Also, Appellant's border makes no restriction on the subject's location or distance from the camera. See page 2, lines 8-12, and page 4 lines 7-16 of the present specification.

This invention allows the ordinary layman to create sophisticated, double exposed pictures, including framed decorative borders, without the technical knowledge of a professional photographer, or one skilled in the art, which was required in previous inventions of this type. It also allows the creation of such pictures by the use of a regular camera, one most people already

own, and not a specialized, technical camera or other equipment, as was required in previous inventions of this type. Thus, it allows virtually every man, woman and child, regardless of age or technical skill, to create beautiful, artistic and meaningful double exposed pictures. These pictures can be created simply by opening Appellant's sealed package of film, loading it into an ordinary camera and then shooting the picture, an act that has previous to this invention been impossible to do.

This invention requires no technical knowledge or processes related to creating double exposures on the part of the user. All the user need do is to open the sealed package of film, load it and shoot. It also requires no special developing processes. If it is Polaroid type film then it will develop on its own as usual. If it is Kodak, or other similar reel or disk type film, it can be developed and processed, as one would normally do to such film. In addition, as previously noted, this invention uses an ordinary camera; the user doesn't have to buy a special camera or equipment of any kind. In prior inventions, the user had to buy a very expensive and sophisticated camera, along with other equipment, to achieve the results herein, or to use equipment that was not at all portable, like a photographic booth that one would see in a shopping mall or the like. Plus, that specialized camera was only good for that one specific use, making double exposed pictures. It could not also be used to make normal, single exposed pictures; thus it had a limited use.

In this invention, the user doesn't have to buy a specialized camera or modify an existing

camera or the film with devices such as acetates, cutouts, masks, etc., nor does the user need the technical expertise to operate such complicated devices in the proper manners, as evinced in prior inventions. This invention is much simpler to use as it takes advantage of the existing camera designs. All the user needs is this simple invention which is capable of temporarily transforming a regular camera into a unique, double exposing photographic machine. Once the sealed film is used up, the camera returns to being what it once was - a common, single exposure camera.

This unique invention is capable of making a regular picture into a special festive or thematic event, by associating one image (the pre-exposure) with another (the post-exposure) on a single piece of film. It is more than an embellishment as it transforms the physical and emotional perception of the subject matter while also serving an informative use; thus the whole becomes greater than the sum of its parts. For example, the border can be of a holiday nature, such as a Christmas Wreath or garland, encircling the central photo, which the user chooses to take. Thus, a family picture becomes something special, it becomes associated with a thematic event, Christmas, making a once regular picture cheery, celebratory and more meaningful. It also adds information in that it dates the picture by the nature of the border, i.e., a Christmas thematic border suggests the picture was taken around the holidays. There is also the element of surprise, one that can bring joy and pleasure to the unsuspecting, in that one may have no idea that their picture will have a symbolic, thematic border encircling their image.

Unlike previous inventions, the end user can now easily produce bordered or double

exposed pictures with:

- 1) A regular Polaroid, Kodak or any similar, regular use type camera.
- 2) No special knowledge or processes other than that required using a regular camera.
- 3) No special knowledge or processes other than that required to load a regular camera and to take a regular picture with it.
- 4) No special treatment or processing of the film by the user, i.e., no application of acetates, masks, or any other devices or processes to use them.
- 5) No special developing procedures with the film other than that normally required of regular reel, disk or instant type film.
- 6) No double-exposing processes done by the end user, it comes pre-exposed.
- 7) Different pre-exposed borders or images available as custom orders or from stock to suit or reinforce your intended event or purpose.
- 8) Portability, in that the process goes where you and your ordinary camera goes, and not a big photo booth parked in a shopping mall nor cumbersome camera accessories difficult to travel with.
- 9) A film that turns a regular picture into a festive, sophisticated mementos, souvenir, event or record.
- 10) A film that makes a Holiday, Birthday or any event develop into something special.
- 11) A special film, not a special camera.

- 12) Rapid succession, one picture can be taken immediately after another.
- 13) Easy accessibility, as such sealed packages of film could be sold anywhere putting double-exposing techniques in the hands of millions of consumers who once had no access to them.

Thus, the invention, as embodied in claim 1 relates to a sealed package of photographic film comprising a plurality of exposable photographic frames to be exposed, each exposable photographic frame comprising a first unexposed portion and a second exposed portion. Claim 1 is supported by the specification in the last paragraph on page 2.

Claim 17 relates to a process for obtaining a developed photograph comprising:

- a) opening a sealed package of film according to claim 1 and removing the film therein;
- b) placing said film into a camera;
- c) exposing a photographic frame of said film while in said camera; and
- d) developing said exposed photographic frame.

Claim 17 finds support throughout the specification, especially in the last paragraph on page 2.

Claims 2 and 10 depend on claims 1 and 17, respectively, and specify the further limitation that each second portion at least in part surrounds the first portion. Claims 2 and 10 are

supported by the first paragraph on page 3 of the specification.

Claims 3 and 11 also depend on claims 1 and 17, respectively, and specify that each second exposed portion in the package is not developed. Claims 3 and 11 are supported by the second paragraph on page 3 of the specification.

Claims 4 and 12 also depend on claims 1 and 17, respectively, and specify that the package is of instant developing film. Claims 4 and 12 are supported by the fourth paragraph on page 3 of the specification.

Claims 5 and 13 depend on claims 2 and 17, respectively, and specify that the package is of instant developing film, each second portion being undeveloped in the package. Claims 5 and 13 are supported by the second and fourth paragraphs on page 3 of the specification.

Claims 6 and 14 depend on claims 1 and 17, respectively, and require that the second exposed portions of the several film items are not all identical. Claims 6 and 14 are supported by the third paragraph on page 3 of the specification.

Claims 7 and 15 are dependent on claims 1 and 17, respectively, and require that each second exposed portion in the package is developed. Claims 7 and 15 are supported by the last sentence of the second paragraph on page 3 of the specification.

Claims 8 and 16 depend on claims 2 and 10, respectively, and like claims 6 and 14, require that the second exposed portions of the several film items are not all identical. Claims 8 and 16 are supported by the specification in the third paragraph on page 3.

(6) ISSUES

1. Whether claims 7 and 15 were properly finally rejected under 35 USC § 112, first paragraph, as being broader than the enabling disclosure.
2. Whether claims 1-3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 14, 16, and 17 were properly finally rejected under 35 USC § 102(b) as being anticipated by Ames, U.S. Patent No. 1,933,953, or Guez, U.S. Patent No. 4,827,291.
3. Whether claims 4, 5, 12 and 13 were properly finally rejected under 35 USC § 102(b) as being anticipated by Ames or Guez or, in the alternative, under 35 USC § 103(a) as obvious over either Ames or Guez in view of Jones, U.S. Patent No. 4,304,471.

(7) GROUPING OF CLAIMS

The claims on appeal do not all stand or fall together. In the Argument, Appellant will give reasons in support of this position.

(8) ARGUMENT

I. METHODS BY WHICH PARTIALLY DEVELOPED FILM COULD BE MADE AND SEALED WERE WELL KNOWN AT THE TIME THE INVENTION WAS MADE, AND, THEREFORE, EVEN IF ESSENTIAL, THE SPECIFICATION NEED NOT TEACH SUCH METHODS.

Appellant submits that at the time the present invention was made, there were no less than three different, well known methods by which a partially developed and sealed film could be made as required by claims 7 and 15. Therefore, the specification need not teach such methods. As stated by the court in Hybritech, Inc. v. Monoclonal antibodies, Inc., 231 USPQ 81, 94 (Fed. Cir. 1986), "a patent need not teach, and preferably omits, what is well known in the art (emphasis added)." The person having ordinary skill in this art must be presumed to know something about cameras, film and film development techniques. As should be clear from the discussion below, the known methods are simple, relatively uncomplicated procedures that would have occurred to any person skilled in the art. Moreover, the Examiner has not challenged this. Therefore, the enablement should be accepted. Appellant points out that the allegations in the specification must be accepted as true in the absence of reasonable doubt supported by sound technical reasoning or

evidence. In re Marzocchi et al., 169 USPQ 367, 369 (CCPA 1971).

By way of further explanation, and with reference to the attached figures, the first obvious method utilizes a factory exposed and developed piece of film, or print paper, (Fig. 3) a) overlaid on top of the clear plastic, outermost coating of a regular film unit (Fig. 4) attached with an appropriate adhesive; or b) immediately below it and above the several emulsion layers below (Fig. 5) and forms essentially a border. The developed piece of film would be shaped and cut to form the appropriate border, and being that Polaroid film is about 0.002 inches thick, the added layer would be of lesser thickness and should pose no problems. (Fig. 1 shows the back of an ordinary film unit with (3) "pods" containing developing chemicals. Fig. 2 shows the front of an ordinary film unit.)

The second obvious method is similar to METHOD #1 in that a second piece of factory exposed and developed film, or print paper (Fig. 8), is fixed above (Fig. 9), or immediately below (Fig. 10), the clear plastic, outermost coating of the film unit and forms essentially a border. The difference is that a modified film unit is used instead of regular film unit. Being that the border (Fig. 8) masks most of a regular film unit, it is now only necessary to have a smaller, central area of film, and a corresponding smaller developer pod (Fig. 6), to be used for future exposures by the consumer. The front of this unit (Fig. 7) has only a centralized unit of unexposed film. What used to be unexposed film in a regular film unit (dashed lines Fig. 7) is no longer needed and can now be any supportive material to meet the desired end result. Fig. 9 shows diagonal lines that

represent the reduced amount of necessary unexposed film area in this modified film unit. The larger dashed line surround it represents the larger unexposed area used in a regular, unmodified film unit.

The third obvious method differs from #1 and #2 above as it does not use a separate piece of factory exposed and developed film to create a border. It is similar to #2 above in the fact that it uses another form of modified film unit. Here, this film unit has two chemically separate zones overlaying one another that are exposed and developed independent of each other. The surrounding border is one separate layer (Fig. 12) which has its own pair of developer pods (Fig. 11). It is chemically separated from the other, central zone, meaning the chemicals in this zone cannot reach or seep into the central zone. The central film area is on another separate layer (Fig. 13b) and it too has its own developer pod (Fig. 13b) and is chemically isolated from the other zone. In the factory, the border is exposed and only its corresponding pods are broken to release the developer. This develops the border. The film units are then packaged this way. Later, when the consumer uses the film, the central area is exposed and its developer pod is broken to release the developer and a central image is thus formed.

Regarding method #3, there is no need for modifying the pinch rollers in the camera as the border pods have already been used up in the factory and the user's camera pinch rollers squeezing them again will have no negative effects as they are already emptied and used up. Fig. 13a) and b) show the relative sizes of the two separate zone, or films. Fig. 14 shows the two

separate film zones layered on top of the other as they would be to form one modified film unit.

In view of the foregoing, Appellant submits that the lack of enablement rejection is in error, and must be reversed.

Further, since only claims 7 and 15 are subject to this rejection, even if it is affirmed, the remaining claims could be allowed. Therefore, Appellant submits that the claims do not all stand or fall together for this reason alone.

II. NEITHER AMES NOR GUEZ TEACHES A SEALED PACKAGE OF FILM HAVING AN EXPOSED PORTION, AND, INDEED, THE EXAMINER HAS BASICALLY IGNORED THE "SEALED" LIMITATION, THUS, THERE IS NO ANTICIPATION.

Appellant points out that all of the instant claims require "[a] sealed package of photographic film." This means, for example, that photographic film having the elements of claim 1, namely a plurality of exposable photographic frames, each comprising an unexposed portion and an exposed portion, has been placed into a package and sealed.

Respectfully, Appellant does not see—and the Examiner has not indicated—where in either Ames or Guez, there is any teaching of a sealed package of film having the claimed

characteristics. In the absence of such teaching, neither reference can anticipate any of the present claims.

In order for a claimed invention to be anticipated under 35 U.S.C. § 102, all of the features of the claim must be found in one reference. See Scripps Clinic & Research Found. v. Genentech Inc., 18 USPQ2d 1001, 1010 (Fed. Cir. 1991). In this regard, the Examiner has the initial burden of establishing a *prima facie* case of anticipation by pointing out where all of the claim limitations appear in a single reference. See In re Spada, 15 USPQ2d 1655, 1657 (Fed. Cir. 1990); In re King, 231 USPQ 136, 138-139 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

The Examiner's position appears to be that the prior art reveals processes for preparing a composite photograph of two images by exposing one portion of the film to a first image and later exposing the remaining portion of the film to a second image. Even if true, this is not what Appellant claims.

Appellant claims a sealed package of film, wherein the film in the package is already exposed on a portion of each of the photographic frames. The package of film can be sold to the masses, who can use the film in their cameras to photograph on the unexposed portion of the film and, thereby, make a composite photograph. The invention, thus, overcomes the need in the art for specialized devices and expertise in order to achieve this goal. The invention is simple, widely useful, and of practical importance.

Addressing the cited references in greater detail, Appellant points out first that the substrate of Ames is expressly not a film, but, rather, is a "sensitized positive paper." See, for example, column 1, lines 3-5. Accordingly, Ames could not, in any case, anticipate "A sealed package of film," as presently claimed.

On the issue of whether Ames teaches a "Film," the Examiner comments in the final rejection that " [Appellant's] 'film' is not supported by specific claim language and Ames is believed to properly read upon the non-defined 'film' as claimed by [Appellant.]" In response, Appellant submits that there is no interpretation of the term "film," as used in the instant claims, which is broad enough to include paper, as used by Ames. A person of ordinary skill in the art would consider film and paper to be fundamentally different substrates. Consequently, there is no way that the instant claims could be considered to read on Ames' paper substrate.

Moreover, the invention in Ames actually relates to a complex apparatus, whereby through the successive use of two cameras labeled C' and C, respectively, the background design and the central image are photographed onto the paper in successive steps. Most importantly, the paper proceeds directly from C' to C. Accordingly, there is no teaching of "A sealed package of film," as presently claimed. Moreover, there is no need to package the partially exposed film. Indeed, packaging the partially exposed film only makes sense where, as here, the film is intended to be sold partially exposed, with the composite photograph to be completed by the user.

In short, Appellant sees nothing in Ames that amounts to an anticipation.

Regarding Guez, he also does not describe "A sealed package of film," as presently claimed, i.e., wherein the package that is sealed contains partially exposed photographic film. Accordingly, again, Appellant does not see anything in Guez that amounts to anticipation.

Guez does teach pre-exposure of a portion of film, and then later exposure of the remaining portion. However, this is effected through a complex scheme, which requires that the film be rewound carefully, and carefully repositioned after all of the partial exposures are made. See column 10, line 40 ff. Moreover, there is no teaching or suggestion that prior to such rewinding, the film is packaged. So, again, Guez does not anticipate the present claims.

Appellant pointed out to the Examiner that the rejection was deficient in that the references did not teach a "sealed" package of film. This led the examiner to comment in the final rejection that "[w]hile Guez, column 10, lines 40-47 reads upon [Appellant's] claim language in this regard, this feature, more generally speaking, is considered inherent in the commercial sale of film package."

Taking these points in order, Appellant cannot find a teaching or suggestion at column 10, lines 40-47, of Guez of a sealed package of film as presently claimed or, for that matter, of any sealed package of film. Appellant points out again that the claim language "A sealed package of photographic film" means, for example, that photographic film having the elements of claim 1,

namely a plurality of exposable photographic frames, each comprising an unexposed portion and an exposed portion, has been placed into a package and sealed. This concept is nowhere taught or suggested by Guez.

Although Guez does teach pre-exposure of a portion of film, and then later exposure of the remaining portion, Guez does not teach or suggest anywhere that between exposures the film is packaged and sealed. Consequently, a limitation of the instant claims, i.e., that the partially exposed film be "a sealed package", is not taught by Guez. Accordingly, Guez cannot possibly anticipate the present claims.

On the issue of inherency, Appellant would remind the Honorable Board of Ex parte Levy, 17 USPQ2d 1461 (BPAI 1990), which provides in no uncertain terms that:

"In relying upon the theory of inherency, the examiner must provide a basis in fact and/or technical reasoning to reasonably support the determination that the allegedly inherent characteristic *necessarily* flows from the teachings of the applied prior art. [Italics in original and underlining added.]"

See, Levy, 17 USPQ2d at 1464.

There are a large number of other decisions to the same effect. See, for example, In re

Oelrich et al., 212 USPQ 323, 326 (CCPA 1981) (Rejection reversed because claimed limitation "is not inevitably present" in the prior art device).

In view of the foregoing, Appellant submits that the Examiner's position that "a sealed package" of film is inherent in Guez or in the "commercial sale of film packages" is untenable. While the latter might be true as a general proposition, i.e., that films sold commercially are generally packaged, the Examiner has not shown that the previous commercially available films met the other terms of Appellant's claims, namely that such films "necessarily" or "inevitably" comprise a plurality of already partially exposed frames. Clearly, the Examiner cannot show this otherwise the claims would be rejected over such prior art.

Regarding the former proposition, i.e., Guez, there is nothing therein that would require that the film be packaged and sealed between exposures. Indeed, the film could be rewound and maintained in the camera between exposures as seems to be implied by the Guez disclosure itself. Accordingly, the concept of a sealed package of film comprising a plurality of already partially exposed frames does not "necessarily flow" from the teachings of Guez, nor can such a sealed package of film be said to be "inevitably present" in Guez.

Respectfully, Appellant still does not see where in either Ames or Guez, there is any teaching of a sealed package of film having the claimed characteristics. In the absence of such teaching, neither reference can anticipate any of the present claims. And, in the absence of such

teaching and a secondary reference that would have motivated a person of ordinary skill in the art to package and seal the films of Ames or Guez, neither reference can render obvious any of the present claims.

Appellant emphasize that Appellant has a statutory right to a patent unless the Examiner established that the claimed invention was not novel or unobvious according to well-established principles. Whatever the Examiner's opinion of the merits of the invention, they should have given way to the fact that the invention is novel and unobvious from the cited prior art. Under those circumstances, which Appellant submits are present here, the Examiner should have simply issued the patent.

Instead, the Examiner maintained these clearly untenable rejections on the grounds that the prior art reveals processes for preparing a composite photograph of two images by exposing one portion of the film to a first image and later exposing the remaining portion of the film to a second image. Even if true, this is not what Appellant claims.

Appellant claims a sealed package of film, wherein the film in the package is already exposed on a portion of each of the photographic frames, and therein lies the heart of the invention. The package of film can be sold to the masses, who can use the film in their cameras to photograph on the unexposed portion of the film and, thereby, make a composite photograph. The invention, thus, overcomes the need in the art for specialized devices and expertise in order to

achieve this goal. The invention is simple, widely useful, and of practical importance.

III. JONES DOES NOT REMEDY THE DEFICIENCIES OF GUEZ AND AMES
WITH RESPECT TO THE "SEALED" LIMITATION, CONSEQUENTLY, THE
COMBINATIONS OF GUEZ AND JONES AND AMES AND JONES CANNOT
HAVE RENDERED ANY OF THE CLAIMS OBVIOUS.

The failure of Guez and Ames to teach or suggest a sealed package of film has been discussed above, and is fully applicable to the anticipation/obviousness rejection of claims 4, 5, 12 and 13, as are the other points brought out previously. Since the broader independent claims are not anticipated by Guez or Ames, it follows that dependent claims 4, 5, 12 and 13 likewise cannot be anticipated by Guez or Ames.

On the issue of obviousness, Jones was cited to show that it was known to use masks to create decorative borders. However, even if the Examiner's assessment of Jones were accurate, the combination of Guez and Jones or Ames and Jones, still would not suggest the present invention. Nothing in Jones overcomes the prejudice established by Guez and Ames of preparing the composite photograph without intermediate packaging and sealing of the partially exposed film. Accordingly, nothing in the combination of Guez and Jones or Ames and Jones would have led a person of ordinary skill in the art to package and seal a partially exposed photographic film,

as presently claimed.

(9) CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Appellant respectfully requests that the Honorable Board reverse the final rejections.

CONDITIONAL PETITION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME

If any extension of time for this response is required, Appellants request that this be considered a petition therefor. Please charge the required petition fee to Deposit Account No. 19-3869.

MAY 17 1999

ADDITIONAL FEE

Please charge any insufficiency of fees, or credit any excess to our Deposit Account No. 19-3869.

Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231 on the date indicated below:

Date May 14, 1999

By

Kurt G. Briscoe

(10) APPENDIX

CLAIMS ON APPEAL

1. A sealed package of photographic film comprising a plurality of exposable photographic frames to be exposed, each exposable photographic frame comprising a first unexposed portion and a second exposed portion.
2. A package according to Claim 1, wherein each second portion at least in part surrounds its first portion.
3. A package according to Claim 1, wherein each second exposed portion in the package is not developed.
4. A package according to Claim 1, wherein the package is of instant developing film.
5. A package according to Claim 2, wherein the package is of instant developing film, each second portion being undeveloped in the package.
6. A package according to Claim 1, wherein the second exposed portions of the several film items are not all identical.

7. A package according to claim 1, wherein each second exposed portion in the package is developed.

8. A package according to claim 2, wherein the second exposed portions of the several film items are not all identical.

10. A process according to Claim 17, wherein each second portion at least in part surrounds its first portion.

11. A process according to Claim 17, wherein each second exposed portion in the package is not developed, and is later developed simultaneously when its first portion is developed following exposure.

12. A process according to Claim 17, wherein the package is of instant developing film.

13. A process according to Claim 17, wherein the package is of instant developing film, each second portion being undeveloped in the package and being later developed simultaneously when its first portion is developed following exposure.

14. A process according to Claim 17, wherein the second exposed portions of the several film items are not all identical.

15. A process according to Claim 17, wherein each second exposed portion in the package is developed.

16. A process according to Claim 10, wherein the second exposed portions of the several film items are not all identical.

17. A process for obtaining a developed photograph comprising:
- a) opening a sealed package of film according to claim 1 and removing the film therein;
 - b) placing said film into a camera;
 - c) exposing a photographic frame of said film while in said camera;
and
 - d) developing said exposed photographic frame.

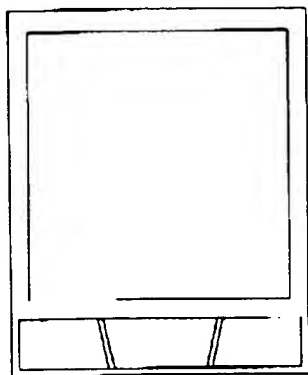


FIG. 1

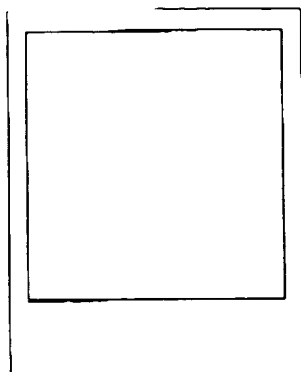


FIG. 2

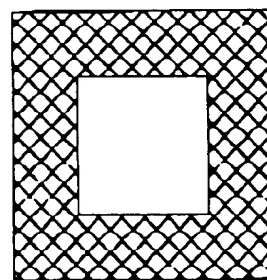


FIG. 3

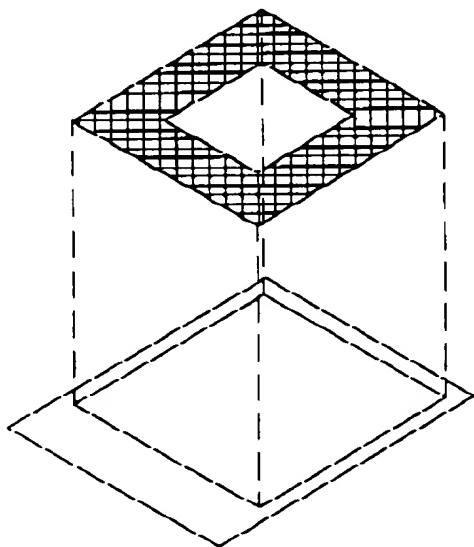


FIG. 4

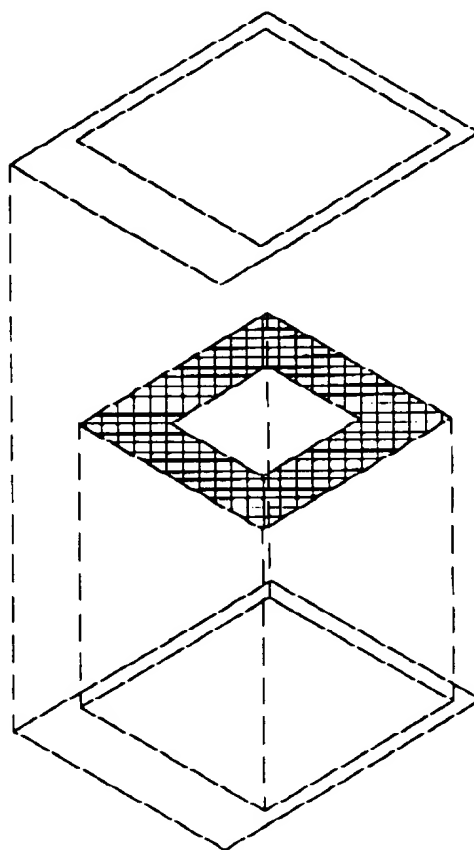


FIG. 5

DRAWING 1

1/2 SCALE

001486

ROBERT TRICK
2000 HENRY HUDSON PARKWAY
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10453
718-549-7751

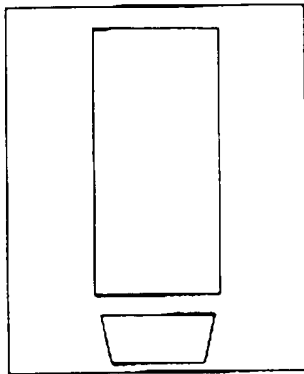


FIG. 6

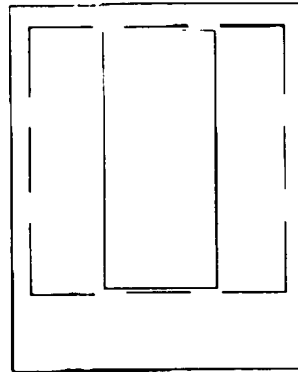


FIG. 7

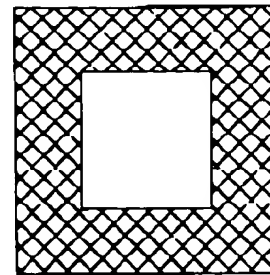


FIG. 8

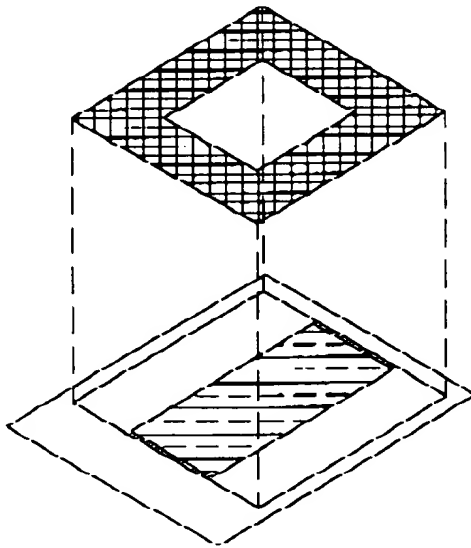


FIG. 9

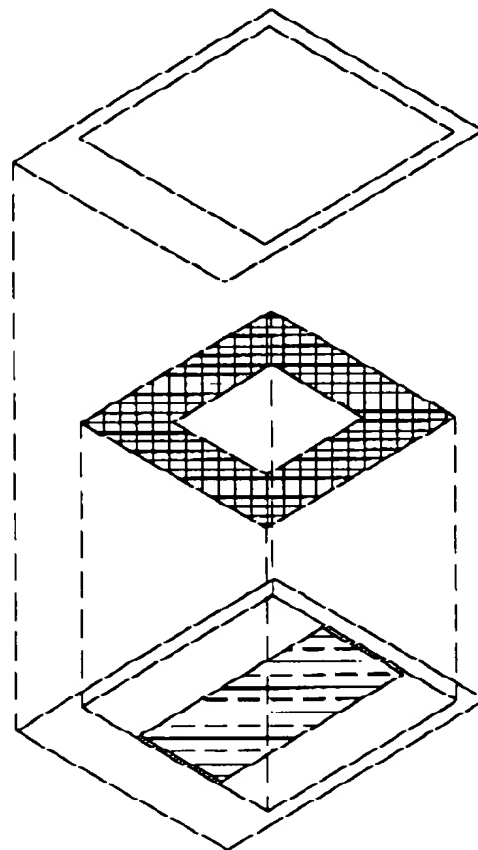


FIG. 10

DRAWING 2

1/2 SCALE

03/14/99

ROBERT TRICK
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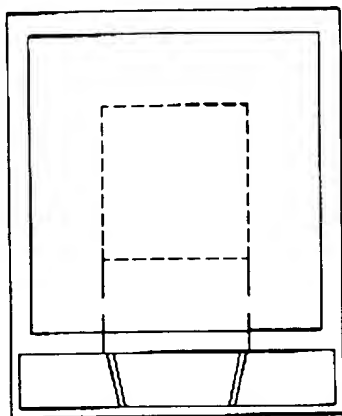


FIG. 11

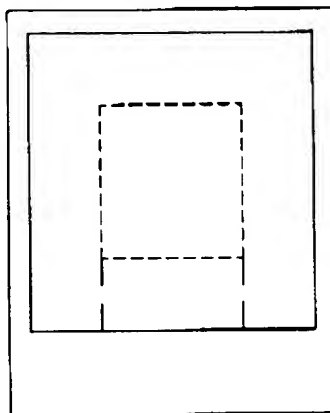
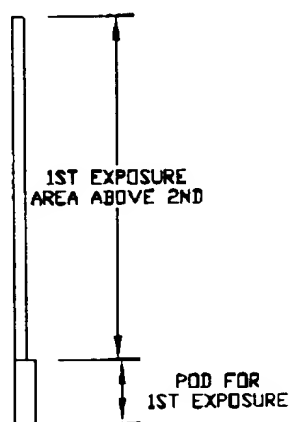
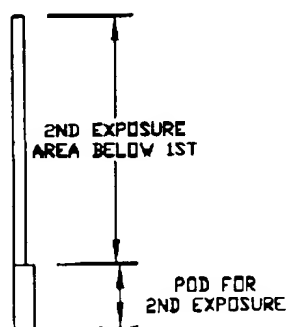


FIG. 12



(a)



(b)

FIG. 13

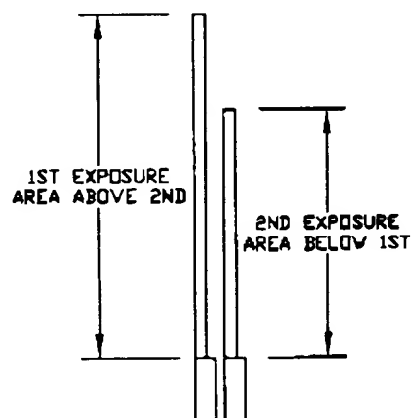


FIG. 14

DRAWING

1/2 SCALE
02 14 99
100

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